

## Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current  
scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



=76292  
pg. 2

# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

JAN 6 1970

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

SUGAR  
FS 4-69  
December 1969

1969-70 WORLD SUGAR CROP TO SET

RECORD; MOLASSES INCREASES

World sugar production in 1969-70 is estimated at an alltime high of 79.4 million short tons, raw value. This record production will exceed last year's by 4 million tons or 5.2 percent. Favorable weather conditions will contribute to larger crops in all areas except Oceania.

In the Western Hemisphere, Cuba is expected to have a substantial increase in production while Peru and Puerto Rico will try to recover from poor crops in 1968-69. In Western Europe, France and Spain should record the most sizable production gains, and East Germany, Hungary, and Rumania, in Eastern Europe. In Asia, a record harvest of sugar is predicted for India, and the Philippines anticipates a substantial increase in sugar production as recovery is expected from drought conditions of the past several years. In Oceania, Australia's sugar production in 1969-70 will be reduced due to unfavorable weather conditions.

The 1969-70 world production of noncentrifugal sugar is estimated at 10 million short tons, compared to 9.5 million tons during 1968-69. India accounts for approximately two-thirds of world production and is expected to further increase its output during 1969-70.

World production of molasses in 1969-70 is estimated at 20.2 million metric tons, up 4 percent from the previous year. Oceania is the only area where a decrease is expected.

The International Sugar Agreement has been in effect for almost a year. Exporting members declared almost 800,000 metric tons in shortfalls for 1969, but they were not reallocated. With no reallocation of shortfalls, the effective quota for 1969 amounts to 81 percent of the basic export tonnages. At this low level of quotas, world sugar prices in the last few months have been below the proposed minimum of 3.25 U. S. cents per pound. Nevertheless, with the inception of the agreement and with supply and demand more nearly in balance, world prices have been higher than at any time since 1964. The International Sugar Council met during November and determined that 1970 quotas would be at 90 percent of the basic export tonnage.

## Production Notes on Selected Countries

### North and South America

Brazil. Total sugar production in 1969-70 should approximate that of the previous year. The State of São Paulo, Brazil's major sugar producing state, has been plagued by drought. The decrease in São Paulo will be offset by an authorization from the Sugar and Alcohol Institute for mills in the northeast to produce more than the maximum quantity designated in this year's crop production plan.

Canada. Sugar production is currently estimated to be down slightly in 1969-70 compared to the previous year. Among Canada's beet sugar producing provinces, only Manitoba increased its acreage by an estimated 2,100 acres which was offset by Quebec's estimated 1,900-acre reduction and Alberta's cutback of 260 acres. Commercial production of sugar beets in Ontario was discontinued in 1968 due to the closing of processing facilities. Despite the mid-1969 decline, higher sugar prices in the first half of 1969 and the optimism on 1970 prices, combined with the sugar beet price support program, appear to be sufficient to keep farmers planting sugar beets during 1970. This should maintain acreages at near the 1968 and 1969 levels of 79,666 and 79,662 acres, respectively.

Colombia. Production of centrifugal sugar during 1969-70 is expected to reach 818,000 short tons, an increase of 4 percent over 1968-69. Better yields, due to intensive use of high-yielding varieties, improved cultural practices, and more efficient milling and extraction, are the main factors contributing to this increase. The consumption of centrifugal sugar in 1968-69 was up 17 percent over the previous year. This is attributed to both increases in population and higher incomes.

In August 1969, the Colombian Government made it possible to finance sugar production through government credit. The credit can be in terms of 3 or 6 years. In the past few years, foreign advisors have recommended rectangular areas, 50 meters wide, with any possible manageable length instead of the



current system of planting sugarcane in 16-hectare squares. Thus, the design or pattern of grades, drainage, irrigation, roads, and equipment will change. With the use of fertilizer and better cultural methods it is hoped that within 5 years the yield per hectare of sugarcane will be up by 10 percent.

Costa Rica. Sugar production in 1969-70 is currently estimated at 150,000 short tons, representing an increase of 4 percent over the previous year. Although the country went through several weeks of flooding in October, only one small area of cane was flooded, but it was not damaged.

Dominican Republic. It is currently estimated that 1969-70 sugar production will be 3 percent higher than in 1968-69. Although the area planted in sugarcane will not change significantly, current growing conditions are excellent and the cane is generally of high quality. Aside from large shipments of sugar to the U. S. market in 1970, it is likely that the Dominican Republic will sell a significant amount of sugar on the world market. The Dominican Republic's government and the sugar industry continue to work toward an annual sugar production level of 1.1 to 1.2 million short tons.

Ecuador. The production of centrifugal sugar in 1969-70 is forecast at 300,000 short tons, substantially above the previous year's output. All the principal sugar mills expect increases in production. The new coastal mill, Aztra, will probably have the largest percentage increase, although production will still be below its capacity. Per capita consumption is about 50 pounds annually.

El Salvador. Sugar production in 1969-70 is forecast at 132,000 short tons, an increase of 12,000 tons above last year's production. Unlike 1968-69, when there was dry weather during the early part of the growing season, rain has been abundant this season. This should not only increase the cane tonnage but also raise its sucrose content slightly. About half of the coming year's sugar crop will be consumed domestically and about 45,000 to 50,000 short tons will be exported.

Honduras. Sugar production in 1969-70 is currently estimated at 62,000 short tons versus 65,000 tons in 1968-69. Sugarcane production in the San Pedro Sula area suffered damage from the heavy rains and winds accompanying the Hurricane Francelia in early September 1969. Flooding in the San Pedro Sula area has been reported on several other occasions since the hurricane. Losses are estimated at 865 acres of sugarcane.

Jamaica. Sugar production for 1969-70 is currently forecast at 476,000 short tons, up from the previous year but still lower than in 1967-68. The low output of sugar in 1968-69 was due to unfavorable weather conditions during the harvesting season, labor problems, lack of sufficient transportation for the movement of cane to the factories, and numerous cane field fires. This is the lowest production of sugar in a decade, and Jamaica imported refined sugar this year to meet its domestic needs.

Nicaragua. Sugar production should be up during the 1969-70 crop year due to some increase in acreage under cultivation and partly to better growing conditions in the major producing areas. Nicaragua has a per capita sugar consumption of about 80 pounds annually, which is one of the highest in Central America.

Peru. Sugar production in 1969-70 is estimated at 827,000 short tons, up 22 percent from the previous year's crop, which was hit by drought, but still about 3 percent below 1967-68 production. Assuming the timely arrival of irrigation water, no labor problems and efficient operation of the sugar estates under the Agrarian Reform, the 1970-71 sugar crop is forecast to be completely recovered from the effects of the 1968-69 drought.

Trinidad and Tobago. Current estimates of production for 1969-70 total 269,000 short tons, compared with 265,000 tons in 1968-69. The 1968-69 crop was hampered by an intense dry spell during the latter part of the year. Cane dried in the fields, yields fell and milling operations were difficult. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago has taken a more optimistic view toward sugar production and has agreed to increase acreage by 7,000. This expanded acreage is expected to give the island an additional 25,000 long tons of exportable sugar.

### Europe

Denmark. Production of sugar in 1969-70 is forecast at 335,000 short tons, compared with 375,000 tons last year. The long dry spell did not affect this year's beet crop as much as had been expected. Domestic consumption for 1969-70 is estimated at the same as that of the previous year, about 265,000 short tons.

Italy. Sugar production in 1969-70 is currently forecast at 1,498,000 short tons, representing an increase of 5 percent over 1968-69. This increase over last year resulted mainly from the higher polarization of saccharose, especially in the southern part of Italy. The warmer and dryer climate in the south normally permits a longer maturing period for sugar beets, which also helps to increase the degree of polarization. In the north, harvesting usually is delayed by rainy weather, which also results in a general decline in polarization. A gradual shift in the sugar beet area from the north to the south is expected next year and possibly will continue in the future. Acreage in the north will probably be shifted to other crops. Currently, there are about 22 sugar companies and 80 processing plants in Italy.

Netherlands. Sugar production in 1969-70 is currently forecast at 797,000 short tons, up slightly from the previous year's crop but still lower than 1967-68. This increase resulted mainly from favorable weather conditions and



higher sugar content in the beets. Domestic consumption of sugar for food is rather stable. The tremendous increases that have occurred in total Dutch consumption of sugar during the past few crop years have been due to the additional use of sugar as an ingredient in animal feeds. It is estimated that total Dutch utilization of sugar for animal feed in crop year 1968-69 was between 155,000 and 160,000 short tons.

Spain. A record sugar production is forecast for 1969-70 as a result of expanded area and favorable growing conditions. The sugarbeet area for 1969-70 is estimated to be up 14 percent from the previous year; the sugarcane area will remain about the same. Practically all Spanish sugar production is from beets. Domestic production is expected to increase by 1 percent.

United Kingdom. The year 1969-70 has been one of fluctuating fortunes for U.K. sugar beet growers. The weather in the autumn of 1968 was so bad that field preparation for all crops was seriously hindered. The winter and spring were unusually cold, wet, and sunless, further delaying the already late preparations for the growing of crops in 1969. One result of this was a fall in the year's sugar beet area which, at 457,000 acres, was 2 percent lower than in 1968 but the same as 1967. From June 1969 on, however, the weather has been unusually warm and dry. While this has been of benefit to sugar beets, they have been experiencing a lack of moisture. Also, the late start of good weather this year has meant that the sugar beet crop has been running about 10 days to 2 weeks late. The United Kingdom's sugar production in 1969-70 is currently forecast at 1,073,000 short tons.

U.S.S.R. Sugar production is currently estimated at 11 million short tons, down about 5 percent from the previous year. In some areas of the U.S.S.R., sugar beets did not develop to the size which was originally expected. Although beet production may be lower due mainly to unfavorable weather, this could be partially offset by a good sugar extraction rate. If the sucrose content is not relatively good, production of sugar will be somewhat below 11 million tons.

#### Asia and Oceania

Australia. The 1969-70 Australian sugar crop will be somewhat lower than the record output of 1968-69, about 23 percent. A serious drought in Southern Queensland and the sugar area of New South Wales, combined with heavy and prolonged rains in the northern producing area, are the causes for the decrease in production. Nevertheless, Australia will have enough sugar to meet export commitments in the coming year but will probably not be able to seek new markets.

India. A record harvest of 125 million metric tons of sugarcane is expected in 1969-70. Plantings were completed under favorable weather conditions, and the crop has progressed satisfactorily, with sufficient rain in most producing areas. To date, there is no commercial production of beet sugar in India. The Fourth Five-Year Plan is likely to include a program for setting up four diffusion plants, one each in Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, and western Uttar Pradesh for manufacturing beet sugar. The Rajasthan plant at Ganganagar will be set up by the State Government and is expected to go into production some time in 1971.

Per capita consumption of sugar (all forms) has been increasing since the beginning of the Second Five-Year Plan, and the trend is expected to continue during the Fourth Plan. Open-market sugar prices have declined since the beginning of calendar 1969 and have currently reached the season's lowest levels. Partial decontrol of sugar will continue in 1969-70, providing for controlled distribution of 70 percent of mills' annual production, with the remaining 30 percent for sale in the open market.

Iran. The production of sugar in 1969-70 is estimated at 642,000 short tons, compared to 568,000 tons in 1968-69. This increase in production resulted largely from favorable weather conditions, better cultural practices, and the expansion of acreage, especially in the Province of Khorasan, where the bulk of the sugar beet factories are located. Practically all Iranian sugar production is from sugar beets.

The policy of the Iranian Government is to increase sugar beet production to 4.5 million metric tons in order to make the country self-sufficient in sugar by 1972. Farmers are being encouraged to grow more sugar beets through cash loans, improved seeds, and chemical fertilizers. At the present time there are 28 sugar beet factories in operation, of which 11 are owned by the government. In addition, there are three other private factories under construction; these will start operation by 1971-72. They are located in Taibad (Khorasan), Khuzistan, and Chahar Mahal Bakhtiari.

Japan. Although the area planted in sugar beets for the 1969-70 harvest was increased over that planted for the previous year's crop, total sugar production in Japan is expected to be down slightly for the 1969-70 season. Unfavorable weather conditions during the growing season resulted in lower yields per acre for sugar beets. Also, sugarcane production was adversely affected by typhoons. Domestic sugar production is not expected to change significantly in the foreseeable future. Sugar consumption will probably continue to increase about 5 to 6 percent annually due to rapidly rising incomes and the fact that per capita consumption is still relatively low. Increased domestic demand will be met by larger imports.

Malaysia. Sugar, which at one time was an important plantation crop in West Malaysia, is getting a second chance. Four companies in both Malaysian and foreign ownership will establish cane plantations, mills, and sugar refineries.



Malaysia already has two refineries which have been processing imported raw sugar. The new sugarcane areas will be in West Malaysia, where soil and weather conditions are best suited for commercial operations. The state governments in these areas have set aside 110,000 to 135,000 acres each for the cultivation of sugarcane. With the progress of the new Malaysian sugar industry, sugar imports will probably be reduced substantially.

Philippines. Sugar production in 1969-70 is currently forecast to increase by 8 percent above the 1968-69 period. Production within the next few years could show a sharp expansion. Although rain has been abundant since May and the 1969-70 sugarcane crop has not yet been damaged by typhoons, the aftereffects of the 1968-69 drought will limit yields. Also, because of the drought, the current crop is somewhat later than normal. Milling has started early but sugar yields are low due to immaturity of the cane.

The Philippine Government is taking an active part in the expansion of the sugar industry. In addition to the construction of new centrals, the government proposes to undertake, in cooperation with the private sector, the following: propagation and multiplication of high-yielding varieties of sugarcane; increasing the use of fertilizers; improvement of irrigation and drainage; intensification of extension work; and the synchronization of farm and mill operations.

Taiwan. The 1969-70 sugar crop suffered some typhoon damage in late September, a little over a month before the harvest began. Although about a third of the crop area showed some damage, actual loss of sugarcane is believed to be only about 5 percent. The preliminary forecast for 1969-70 sugar production is 788,000 short tons, compared to 834,000 tons in 1968-69, and 975,000 tons in 1967-68. Lower international sugar prices have led to decreased plantings for the last two sugar crops. Production is expected to increase with the 1970-71 crop, part of which has already been planted.

The Chinese Government is expected to continue its present sugar policy which includes a two-price system, a monopoly on centrifugal sugar production, exports through the government-owned Taiwan Sugar Corporation, and production of cane by both the Corporation and thousands of small producers. The outlook for Taiwan's sugar industry depends on the international sugar price and to a lesser degree on domestic per capita income and the level of sugar taxation. If international prices are above 4 U.S. cents per pound, it is said production will be stimulated. If prices stay below that level, a larger share of production will go to the domestic market and exports will decline.

Thailand. The 1969-70 sugar production is currently estimated at 492,000 short tons, compared with 370,000 tons in 1968-69. Although floods hit various cane areas of the central region in late August, it was for just a short period and there was no serious damage. In 1969-70 Thailand could face a new problem of

an overabundance of sugar, which is quite a different situation than it faced in 1967-68. If export outlets cannot be found, there may be a sharp drop in domestic prices. Nevertheless, Thailand will be looking for new export markets and may consider joining the International Sugar Agreement.

### Africa

Mauritius. Sugar production in 1969-70 is currently estimated at 689,000 short tons. Good weather prevailed during most of the sugarcane growing season and elongation of the cane has been better than usual. Also, weather conditions have allowed for a good build-up of sugar in the cane.

Nigeria. Prior to 1964, when the Nigerian Sugar Company, Limited, started commercial production, practically all the sugar consumed in Nigeria was imported. The factory which is located at Bacita, about 75 miles north of Ilorin in the Kwara State, is a joint venture between the Nigerian Government and Nigerian and British concerns. This area was chosen for the sugar estate and factory because of the flat land, vast unoccupied fertile soil, sufficient water for irrigation, and easy accessibility by road, rail, and river. The estate, which now occupies an area of 8,500 acres, produced 27,267 short tons of sugar in 1968-69, compared with 4,874 tons in 1964-65.

South Africa. The present production forecast for 1969-70 is 1,740,000 short tons, up 5 percent from last year's crop which was affected by drought. Since the commencement of the new International Sugar Agreement, with its resultant effect of increased prices, prospects for the future are brighter than they have been for some time. During recent years South Africa has followed a program of expanding sugar production, but production in 1969-70 has been limited to no more than 1,800,000 tons. Domestic consumption last year was about 51 percent of total production.

Zambia. Sugar production should total 34,000 short tons in 1969-70, up 42 percent over the previous year. This large increase can be attributed mainly to increased efficiency within the factory and a better labor performance.

## Molasses

The world production of industrial molasses in 1969-70 is currently forecast at 20,213,000 metric tons, compared with 19,477,000 tons in 1968-69. This upward trend should continue as increased usage is made of molasses, especially in industrial products and livestock feeds.

Australia. The estimated production of molasses in 1969-70 will probably be lower than in the previous year. Local consumption will rise this year. In the long term, the importance of molasses as a stock feed will increase at the expense of the use for fermentation.

Canada. Production in 1969-70 should remain about the same as the previous year. Canadian imports and exports of molasses dropped in 1968-69 compared to 1967-68. The major molasses outlet for Canada in 1968 was the United States, which took nearly 98 percent of exports. In the same year, imports of molasses were mainly from Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Mexico, the United States, and Puerto Rico.

India. Total production of molasses in 1969-70 is forecast at 1.1 million metric tons. A major portion of the molasses produced by the gur and khandsari sector is not generally available for industrial utilization or export because of the scattered nature of these cottage industries. The distribution and prices of molasses produced by the mill sector and by the khandsari processors using mechanical power are controlled by the government. Molasses is mainly utilized for the production of industrial alcohol. Since the availability of molasses is considerably short of requirements, exports are not currently permitted.

Italy. Molasses production, estimated at 375,000 metric tons in 1969-70, has declined from the previous year. Italian molasses imports during 1968-69 totaled 16,146 tons, while exports totaled 68,170 tons. Most of the imported molasses was used for livestock feed and came from Egypt and the United States. Exports, used mainly for citric acid production, went to the United States and Great Britain. Imports of molasses during 1969-70 are expected to double over the previous year.

Philippines. Molasses production in 1969-70 is forecast at 590,000 metric tons, up 7 percent from the previous year's output. The high level of molasses production during the last 3 years is reportedly due to higher proportions of solids and lower sucrose content in the cane juice, and a higher specific gravity of the molasses. Consumption has also increased rapidly over the past few years because of increased use in livestock feed.



CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1961-65, ANNUAL 1966-70 <sup>1/</sup>

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1961-65	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970 <sup>2/</sup>
	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST
<b>NORTH AMERICA:</b>						
ANTIGUA.....	3/	3/	5	1	--	11
BAHAMAS.....	--	--	--	--	15	25
BARBADOS.....	194	193	225	178	156	207
BRITISH HONOURAS.....	33	49	65	71	58	50
CANADA.....	156	145	163	149	149	139
COSTA RICA.....	91	139	143	140	144	150
CUBA.....	5,596	4,950	6,200	5,500	5,200	8,000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	852	739	896	734	920	950
EL SALVADOR.....	79	122	138	149	120	132
GUADALOUPE.....	193	184	160	155	164	198
GUATEMALA.....	137	174	200	160	200	200
HAITI.....	70	67	60	56	60	65
HONOURAS.....	30	41	50	55	65	62
JAMAICA AND OEP.....	524	560	502	498	432	476
LEEWARD-WINWARD IS.....	75	51	--	--	--	--
MARTINIQUE.....	90	59	52	41	35	42
MEXICO.....	1,899	2,320	2,679	2,520	2,220	2,300
NICARAGUA.....	98	74	114	117	138	161
PANAMA.....	42	45	68	76	86	90
ST KITTS.....	3/	3/	44	39	39	45
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO.....	258	236	222	268	265	269
US-CONTINENTAL (BEET).....	2,774	2,820	2,860	2,694	3,510	3,500
US-CONTINENTAL (CANE).....	934	1,104	1,215	1,457	1,214	1,100
US-HAWAII.....	1,142	1,234	1,191	1,232	1,180	1,235
US-PUERTO RICO.....	999	883	818	645	483	575
US-VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	13	5	--	--	--	--
TOTAL.....	16,279	16,194	18,070	16,935	16,853	19,982
<b>SOUTH AMERICA:</b>						
ARGENTINA.....	949	1,422	1,001	844	1,019	1,068
BOLIVIA.....	66	100	100	120	125	125
BRAZIL.....	3,815	5,324	4,807	4,922	4,804	5,048
CHILE.....	253	114	131	178	207	188
COLOMBIA.....	421	482	635	743	784	818
ECUADOR.....	162	210	185	205	240	300
GUYANA.....	344	324	385	355	403	420
PARAGUAY.....	41	40	43	43	40	45
PERU.....	873	928	823	848	678	827
SURINAM.....	13	20	20	20	20	20
URUGUAY.....	54	80	69	37	71	37
VENEZUELA.....	325	397	421	390	423	518
TOTAL.....	7,315	9,441	8,620	8,705	8,814	9,414
<b>WESTERN EUROPE:</b>						
AUSTRIA.....	312	260	393	331	322	350
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG.....	497	464	459	633	661	705
DENMARK.....	366	265	352	363	375	335
FINLAND.....	58	43	62	70	64	46
FRANCE.....	2,309	2,585	1,967	1,905	2,623	2,741
GERMANY WEST.....	1,980	1,722	2,109	2,271	2,174	2,193
GREECE.....	30	126	126	133	105	158
IRELAND.....	156	130	123	166	178	168
ITALY.....	1,082	1,356	1,513	1,804	1,422	1,498
NETHERLANDS.....	620	657	633	828	792	797
PORTUGAL.....	17	21	23	23	25	25
SPAIN.....	554	620	679	692	815	952
SWEDEN.....	312	222	252	283	323	252
SWITZERLAND.....	44	49	65	83	73	74
UK-NO IRELAND.....	988	1,032	1,030	1,075	1,075	1,073
TOTAL.....	9,325	9,552	9,786	10,660	11,027	11,367
<b>EASTERN EUROPE:</b>						
ALBANIA.....	13	14	18	17	17	18
BULGARIA.....	207	235	375	338	300	375
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.....	1,160	963	1,021	1,000	1,005	1,100
GERMANY EAST.....	838	864	748	820	815	1,000
HUNGARY.....	492	495	528	495	500	600
POLAND-POZNAN.....	1,693	1,620	1,853	2,109	1,881	1,700
ROMANIA.....	408	481	536	500	485	600
YUGOSLAVIA.....	323	400	635	540	477	558
TOTAL.....	5,136	5,072	5,714	5,819	5,480	5,951
TOTAL EUROPE.....	14,460	14,624	15,500	16,479	16,507	17,318
U.S.S.R.....	7,623	10,700	10,304	11,503	11,651	11,000
<b>AFRICA:</b>						
CONGO-KINSHASA.....	38	33	39	50	50	50
ETHIOPIA.....	67	81	82	74	73	80
KENYA.....	41	34	56	71	111	100
MALAGASY REPUBLIC.....	110	126	117	118	115	120
MAURITIUS AND OEP.....	588	619	704	658	728	689
MOZAMBIQUE.....	187	197	220	236	276	300
REP SOUTH AFRICA <sup>1/</sup> .....	1,216	1,002	1,794	2,009	1,659	1,740
REUNION.....	246	255	240	260	295	275
RHODESIA.....	95	292	290	150	132	150
SWAZILAND.....	59	131	163	165	170	175
TANZANIA.....	51	83	90	90	95	100
UAR-EGYPT.....	413	446	385	455	425	450
UGANDA.....	128	148	157	165	173	175
OTHER <sup>3/</sup> .....	153	307	487	464	543	576
TOTAL.....	3,391	3,754	4,824	4,965	4,845	4,980

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1961-65, ANNUAL 1966-70 <sup>1/</sup> (Continued)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1961-65	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970 <sup>2/</sup>
	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST
ASIA:						
BURMA.....	67	80	86	90	90	90
CHINA-MAINLAND.....	1,022	1,750	1,800	2,000	2,200	2,200
CHINA, REP OF (TAIWAN).....	992	1,081	884	975	834	788
INDIA <sup>6/</sup> .....	3,694	4,514	3,039	3,092	4,640	4,978
INDONESIA.....	700	671	661	716	750	800
IRAN.....	185	239	394	504	568	642
JAPAN.....	228	418	380	427	457	456
NANSEI-NANPO (RYUKYU).....	124	161	215	243	265	275
PAKISTAN.....	229	490	510	389	451	509
PHILIPPINES.....	1,681	1,590	1,718	1,759	1,755	1,903
THAILAND.....	207	315	271	264	370	492
TURKEY (EUROPE-ASIA).....	621	625	773	872	778	695
OTHER <sup>7/</sup> .....	143	120	132	119	115	128
TOTAL.....	9,894	12,054	10,863	11,450	13,273	13,956
OCEANIA:						
AUSTRALIA.....	1,806	2,187	2,564	2,556	3,055	2,365
FIJI.....	266	339	392	441	448	347
TOTAL.....	2,072	2,526	2,956	2,997	3,503	2,712
TOTAL WORLD.....	61,035	69,293	71,137	73,034	75,446	79,362

<sup>1/</sup> Years shown are last year of the crop-harvesting season. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. <sup>2/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>3/</sup> Prior to 1967 included in Leeward and Windward Islands. <sup>4/</sup> Prior to 1962-63 included Swaziland. <sup>5/</sup> Other Africa includes Algeria, Afars Issas, Somali Republic, Sudan, Angola, Congo (Brazzaville), Liberia, Tunisia, Ghana, Nigeria, Malawi, Zambia, Morocco, and Cameroon. <sup>6/</sup> Includes Khandahari. <sup>7/</sup> Other Asia includes Afghanistan, Israel, Syria, South Vietnam, Iraq, Lebanon, Ceylon, Nepal, and South Korea.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

NONCENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: <sup>1/</sup> PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1961-65, ANNUAL 1966-70 <sup>2/</sup>

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1961-65	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970 <sup>3/</sup>
	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA.....	27	44	44	44	45	45
EL SALVADOR.....	23	25	31	29	29	30
GUATEMALA.....	38	32	46	53	53	53
MEXICO.....	136	132	130	127	127	125
NICARAGUA.....	22	18	18	20	11	11
PANAMA.....	4	4	4	4	6	6
TOTAL.....	250	255	273	277	271	270
SOUTH AMERICA:						
COLOMBIA.....	683	675	749	739	728	716
ECUADOR.....	38	36	39	44	44	44
PERU.....	23	15	14	14	13	14
VENEZUELA.....	53	42	39	42	42	42
TOTAL.....	798	768	841	839	827	816
ASIA:						
BURMA.....	163	160	160	160	160	160
CHINA-MAINLAND.....	417	700	700	800	800	800
CHINA, REP OF (TAIWAN).....	24	24	24	21	30	19
INDIA.....	4,995	5,512	5,511	4,960	6,063	6,614
INDONESIA.....	334	330	330	330	330	340
JAPAN.....	24	8	8	8	6	7
NANSEI-NANPO (RYUKYU).....	8	15	15	15	15	15
PAKISTAN.....	768	616	616	765	711	672
PHILIPPINES.....	51	64	62	63	68	70
THAILAND.....	148	165	182	198	215	231
VIETNAM SOUTH.....	36	40	40	18	9	10
TOTAL.....	6,967	7,634	7,648	7,338	8,407	8,938
TOTAL WORLD.....	8,015	8,657	8,762	8,454	9,505	10,024

<sup>1/</sup> Noncentrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panela, pepelon, chancaca, radura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc. <sup>2/</sup> Years shown are last year's crop-harvesting season. For chronological arrangements here all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May-April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. <sup>3/</sup> Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1961-65, ANNUAL 1966-70 <sup>1/</sup>

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1961-65	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970 <sup>2/</sup>
	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT
<b>NORTH AMERICA:</b>						
ANTIGUA.....	2/	2/	5	1	--	10
BAHAMAS.....	--	--	--	--	14	23
BARBADOS.....	176	175	204	161	142	188
BRITISH HONDURAS.....	30	44	59	64	53	45
CANADA.....	142	132	148	135	135	126
COSTA RICA.....	83	126	130	127	131	136
CUBA.....	5,076	4,491	5,625	4,990	4,717	7,258
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	773	670	813	666	835	862
EL SALVADOR.....	71	111	125	135	109	120
GUADALOUPE.....	175	167	145	141	149	180
GUATEMALA.....	124	158	181	145	181	181
HAITI.....	63	61	54	51	54	59
HONDURAS.....	27	37	45	50	59	56
JAMAICA AND DEP.....	475	508	455	452	392	432
LEEWARD-WINDWARD IS.....	68	46	--	--	--	--
MARTINIQUE.....	82	54	47	37	32	38
MEXICO.....	1,723	2,105	2,430	2,286	2,014	2,087
NICARAGUA.....	89	67	103	106	125	146
PANAMA.....	38	41	62	69	78	82
ST KITTS.....	--	--	40	35	35	41
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO.....	234	214	201	243	240	244
US-CONTINENTAL (BEET).....	2,517	2,558	2,595	2,444	3,184	3,175
US-CONTINENTAL (CANE).....	848	1,002	1,102	1,322	1,101	998
US-HAWAII.....	1,036	1,119	1,080	1,118	1,070	1,120
US-PUERTO RICO.....	906	801	742	585	438	522
US-VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	12	5	--	--	--	--
TOTAL.....	14,768	14,691	16,393	15,363	15,289	18,128
<b>SOUTH AMERICA:</b>						
ARGENTINA.....	861	1,290	908	766	924	969
BOLIVIA.....	60	91	91	109	113	113
BRAZIL.....	3,461	4,330	4,361	4,465	4,358	4,580
CHILE.....	230	103	119	161	188	171
COLOMBIA.....	382	437	576	674	711	742
ECUADOR.....	147	191	168	136	218	272
GUYANA.....	312	294	349	322	366	381
PARAGUAY.....	37	36	39	39	36	41
PERU.....	792	842	747	769	615	750
SURINAM.....	12	18	18	18	18	18
URUGUAY.....	49	73	63	34	64	34
VENEZUELA.....	295	362	382	354	384	471
TOTAL.....	6,636	8,585	7,820	7,697	7,996	8,540
<b>WESTERN EUROPE</b>						
AUSTRIA.....	283	236	357	300	292	318
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG.....	451	421	410	574	600	640
DENMARK.....	332	240	319	329	340	304
FINLAND.....	53	39	56	64	58	42
FRANCE.....	2,095	2,345	1,784	1,723	2,380	2,487
GERMANY WEST.....	1,796	1,562	1,913	2,360	1,972	1,989
GREECE.....	27	114	114	121	95	143
IRELAND.....	141	118	112	151	161	152
ITALY.....	981	1,230	1,373	1,637	1,290	1,359
NETHERLANDS.....	562	596	574	751	718	725
PORTUGAL.....	15	19	21	21	23	23
SPAIN.....	503	562	616	628	739	864
SWEDEN.....	283	201	229	257	293	229
SWITZERLAND.....	40	44	59	75	66	67
UK-NO IRELAND.....	896	936	934	975	975	973
TOTAL.....	8,459	8,666	8,878	9,671	10,004	10,312
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>						
ALBANIA.....	12	13	16	15	15	16
BULGARIA.....	188	213	340	307	272	340
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.....	1,053	874	926	907	912	998
GERMANY EAST.....	760	784	679	744	739	907
HUNGARY.....	447	449	479	449	454	544
POLAND-DANZIG.....	1,536	1,470	1,681	1,913	1,706	1,542
ROMANIA.....	370	436	486	454	440	544
YUGOSLAVIA.....	293	363	576	490	433	506
TOTAL.....	4,659	4,601	5,184	5,279	4,971	5,399
TOTAL EUROPE.....	13,118	13,267	14,062	14,950	14,975	15,711
U.S.S.R.....	6,916	9,707	9,348	10,435	10,570	9,979
<b>AFRICA:</b>						
CONGO-KINSHASA.....	34	30	35	45	45	45
ETHIOPIA.....	60	73	74	67	66	73
KENYA.....	38	31	51	64	101	91
MALAGASY REPUBLIC.....	100	114	106	107	104	109
MAURITIUS AND DEP.....	533	562	639	597	660	625
MOZAMBIQUE.....	169	179	200	214	250	272
REP SOUTH AFRICA <sup>1/</sup> .....	1,103	909	1,628	1,823	1,505	1,579
REUNION.....	223	231	218	236	268	249
RHODESIA.....	86	265	263	136	120	136
SWAZILAND.....	53	119	148	150	154	159
TANZANIA.....	46	75	82	82	86	91
UAR-EGYPT.....	375	405	349	413	386	408
UGANDA.....	116	134	142	150	157	159
OTHER <sup>2/</sup> .....	139	279	442	421	493	523
TOTAL.....	3,076	3,406	4,376	4,504	4,395	4,516



CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1961-65, ANNUAL 1966-70 <sup>1/</sup> (Continued)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1961-65	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970 <sup>2/</sup>
	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT
ASIA:						
BURMA.....	61	73	78	82	82	82
CHINA-MAINLAND.....	927	1,588	1,633	1,814	1,996	1,996
CHINA, REP OF (TAIWAN).....	900	981	802	885	757	715
INDIA <sup>3/</sup> .....	3,351	4,095	2,757	2,805	4,209	4,516
INDONESIA.....	635	609	600	650	680	726
IRAN.....	168	217	357	457	515	582
JAPAN.....	207	379	345	387	415	414
NANSEI-NANPO (RYUKYU).....	112	146	195	220	240	249
PAKISTAN.....	207	445	463	353	409	462
PHILIPPINES.....	1,525	1,442	1,559	1,590	1,592	1,726
THAILAND.....	188	286	246	239	336	448
TURKEY (EUROPE-ASIA).....	564	567	701	791	706	631
OTHER <sup>1/</sup> .....	130	109	120	103	164	116
TOTAL.....	8,975	10,335	9,855	10,387	12,041	12,661
OCEANIA:						
AUSTRALIA.....	1,639	1,984	2,326	2,319	2,771	2,146
FIJI.....	241	308	350	400	406	315
TOTAL.....	1,880	2,292	2,632	2,719	3,178	2,460
TOTAL WORLD.....	55,370	62,662	64,535	66,256	68,444	71,997

NOTE: DUE TO ROUNDING, MAY NOT ADD TO AREA TOTAL.  
SEE FOOTNOTES ON PAGE 11

NONCENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: <sup>1/</sup> PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1961-65, ANNUAL 1966-70 <sup>2/</sup>

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1961-65	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970 <sup>2/</sup>
	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA.....	24	40	40	40	41	41
EL SALVADOR.....	21	23	28	26	26	27
GUATEMALA.....	34	29	42	43	48	48
MEXICO.....	124	120	118	115	115	113
NICARAGUA.....	20	16	16	16	10	10
PANAMA.....	4	4	4	4	5	5
TOTAL.....	227	231	248	251	246	245
SOUTH AMERICA:						
COLOMBIA.....	620	612	679	670	660	650
ECUADOR.....	34	33	35	40	40	40
PERU.....	21	14	13	13	12	13
VENEZUELA.....	48	38	35	33	38	38
TOTAL.....	724	697	763	761	750	740
ASIA:						
BURMA.....	148	145	145	145	145	145
CHINA-MAINLAND.....	378	635	635	726	726	726
CHINA, REP OF (TAIWAN).....	22	22	22	19	27	17
INDIA.....	4,532	5,000	5,000	4,900	5,500	6,000
INDONESIA.....	303	299	299	299	299	308
JAPAN.....	21	7	7	7	5	6
NANSEI-NANPO (RYUKYU).....	7	14	14	14	14	14
PAKISTAN.....	697	559	559	694	645	610
PHILIPPINES.....	46	58	56	57	62	64
THAILAND.....	134	150	165	180	195	210
VIETNAM SOUTH.....	33	36	36	16	8	9
TOTAL.....	6,321	6,926	6,938	6,657	7,627	8,109
TOTAL WORLD.....	7,271	7,854	7,949	7,669	8,623	9,094

NOTE: DUE TO ROUNDING, MAY NOT ADD TO AREA TOTAL.  
SEE FOOTNOTES ON PAGE 11

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: World production, averages 1960-61 through 1964-65  
and annual 1967-68 through 1969-70 1/

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
North and Central America:				
Canada 2/ .....	57	60	59	59
Costa Rica .....	19	37	41	42
Cuba 3/ .....	1,211	1,120	1,100	1,400
Dominican Republic .....	297	205	294	320
El Salvador .....	22	50	41	48
Guatemala .....	38	52	65	65
Haiti .....	21	20	21	22
Jamaica .....	168	152	137	147
Mexico .....	710	919	980	1,000
Nicaragua .....	32	32	50	55
Panama .....	16	27	48	50
Trinidad and Tobago .....	94	81	96	84
United States, Mainland .....	1,380	1,550	1,575	1,550
Hawaii .....	296	368	335	350
Puerto Rico .....	324	257	200	225
Other .....	164	187	170	175
Total .....	4,849	5,117	5,212	5,592
South America:				
Argentina .....	378	299	291	314
Brazil .....	1,306	1,468	1,497	1,500
Chile .....	17	35	51	35
Colombia .....	102	170	179	187
Guyana .....	115	134	144	145
Peru 2/ .....	251	250	220	250
Uruguay .....	19	15	26	14
Venezuela 2/ .....	133	177	181	190
Other .....	114	185	185	190
Total .....	2,435	2,733	2,774	2,825
Europe:				
Austria .....	70	70	68	75
Belgium and Luxembourg .....	102	137	156	171
Denmark .....	80	95	102	92
Finland .....	20	33	33	33
France .....	504	433	549	600
Germany, West .....	462	517	539	510
Greece .....	13	39	33	50
Ireland .....	38	34	36	35
Italy .....	270	557	468	375
Netherlands .....	129	218	208	215
Spain .....	170	214	199	235
Sweden .....	71	68	75	60
Switzerland .....	10	15	15	15
United Kingdom .....	278	331	328	325
Total West Europe .....	2,217	2,761	2,809	2,791

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: World production, averages 1960-61 through 1964-65,  
and annual 1967-68 through 1969-70 <sup>1/</sup> (continued)

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
Europe (continued):				
Hungary .....	135	152	160	160
Poland .....	383	557	533	420
Romania .....	109	130	118	140
Yugoslavia .....	77	184	145	186
Other East Europe .....	569	480	460	540
Total East Europe .....	1,273	1,503	1,416	1,446
Total Europe .....	3,490	4,264	4,225	4,237
USSR (Europe and Asia) .....	2,003	2,475	2,300	2,370
Africa:				
Angola .....	16	18	20	20
Mauritius .....	121	154	133	125
Mozambique .....	53	60	80	90
South Africa, Republic of .....	227	454	372	404
United Arab Republic <sup>4/</sup> .....	166	160	180	175
Other Africa .....	272	347	375	400
Total .....	855	1,193	1,160	1,214
Asia:				
China, Taiwan .....	173	258	211	215
India .....	1,076	800	1,000	1,100
Indonesia .....	176	195	200	200
Iran .....	39	99	119	126
Japan .....	<sup>2/</sup> 50	39	40	40
Philippines .....	444	503	550	590
Thailand .....	146	148	264	304
Turkey .....	131	194	168	150
Other Asia .....	282	680	700	800
Total .....	2,517	2,916	3,252	3,525
Oceania:				
Australia .....	340	426	454	380
Fiji .....	60	85	100	70
Total .....	400	511	554	450
Total world .....	16,549	19,209	19,477	20,213

<sup>1/</sup> In each country the year of production is the same as that for centrifugal sugar production.  
<sup>2/</sup> Calendar year; first year mentioned in heading. <sup>3/</sup> Includes hi-test molasses. <sup>4/</sup> May include edible molasses.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research and related information.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250



**Official Business**

NOTICE

If you no longer need this publication, check here ☐ return this sheet, and your name will be dropped from the mailing list.

If your address should be changed ☐ PRINT or TYPE the new address, including ZIP CODE, and return the whole sheet to:

Foreign Agricultural Service, Rm. 5918  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Washington, D.C. 20250

FS 4-69 10020 Sugar Circulars

2825 USLIBEABPA422 10026 0001  
USDA LIBRARY BELTSVILLE BR

ADMIN BLDG PLANT IND STA  
BELTSVILLE MD 20705